



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

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No. 20,997 號七十九百二第第 日一初月六年亥癸 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1928. 六月廿四 日四十七年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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51

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Samples of GUNS by WEBLEY and SCOTT
now on view at our Store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEAconsfield ARCADE.

52

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 " to 8.00 "	every 15 minutes	Stop
8.00 " " 8.30 "	" 10 "	ping
8.30 "	" "	Non Stop
8.37 "	" "	Stopping
8.47 "	" "	Non Stop
8.54 "	" "	Stopping
9.04 "	" "	Non Stop
9.11 "	" "	Stopping
9.20 "	" "	Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 "	every 10 minutes	Stop
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "	ping
12.40 "	" "	Non Stop
12.47 "	" "	Stopping
12.57 "	" "	Non Stop
1.04 "	" "	Stopping
1.13 "	" "	Non Stop
1.20 "	" "	Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00 "	every 10 minutes	Stop
4.00 " to 4.30 "	" 15 "	ping
4.30 " " 5.00 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.00 "	" "	Stopping
5.07 "	" "	Non Stop
5.14 "	" "	Stopping
5.24 "	" "	Non Stop
5.31 "	" "	Stopping
5.40 "	" "	Non Stop
5.47 "	" "	Stopping
5.57 "	" "	Non Stop
6.04 "	" "	Stopping
6.13 "	" "	Non Stop
6.20 "	" "	Stopping
6.30 "	" "	Non Stop
6.37 "	" "	Stopping
6.47 "	" "	Non Stop
6.54 "	" "	Stopping
7.04 "	" "	Non Stop
7.13 "	" "	Stopping
7.20 "	" "	Non Stop
7.27 "	" "	Stopping
7.37 "	" "	Non Stop
7.44 "	" "	Stopping
7.54 "	" "	Non Stop
8.03 "	" "	Stopping
8.10 "	" "	Non Stop

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 "	every 15 minutes	Stop
9.30 " " 11.00 "	" 10 "	ping
11.15 " " 12.00 noon "	" 15 "	Non Stop
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "	Stop
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 "	" 15 "	ping
2.30 " " 4.30 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
4.30 " " 5.30 "	" 15 "	Stopping
5.30 " " 6.30 "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.30 "	" "	Stopping
6.40 "	" "	Non Stop
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6.57 "	" "	Non Stop
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7.13 "	" "	Non Stop
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7.27 "	" "	Non Stop
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7.47 "	" "	Non Stop
7.54 "	" "	Stopping
8.03 "	" "	Non Stop
8.10 "	" "	Stopping

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12 midnight.
NIGHT CARS—WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS:
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes (Stop)
11.15 " " 11.45 " " 15 " ping

SPECIAL CARS

By ARRANGEMENT at the COMPANY'S Office
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 1st June 1923.

53

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS													
Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13
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PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
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TUBBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
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The Comfort of a Soft Collar, the appearance of a Starched Collar.
Will not Shrink, Wrinkle or Wilt. No Starching, No Chemicals.
No Saw Edges.

SAVES YOUR SHIRTS. SAVES YOUR TIES. SAVES YOUR TEMPER.
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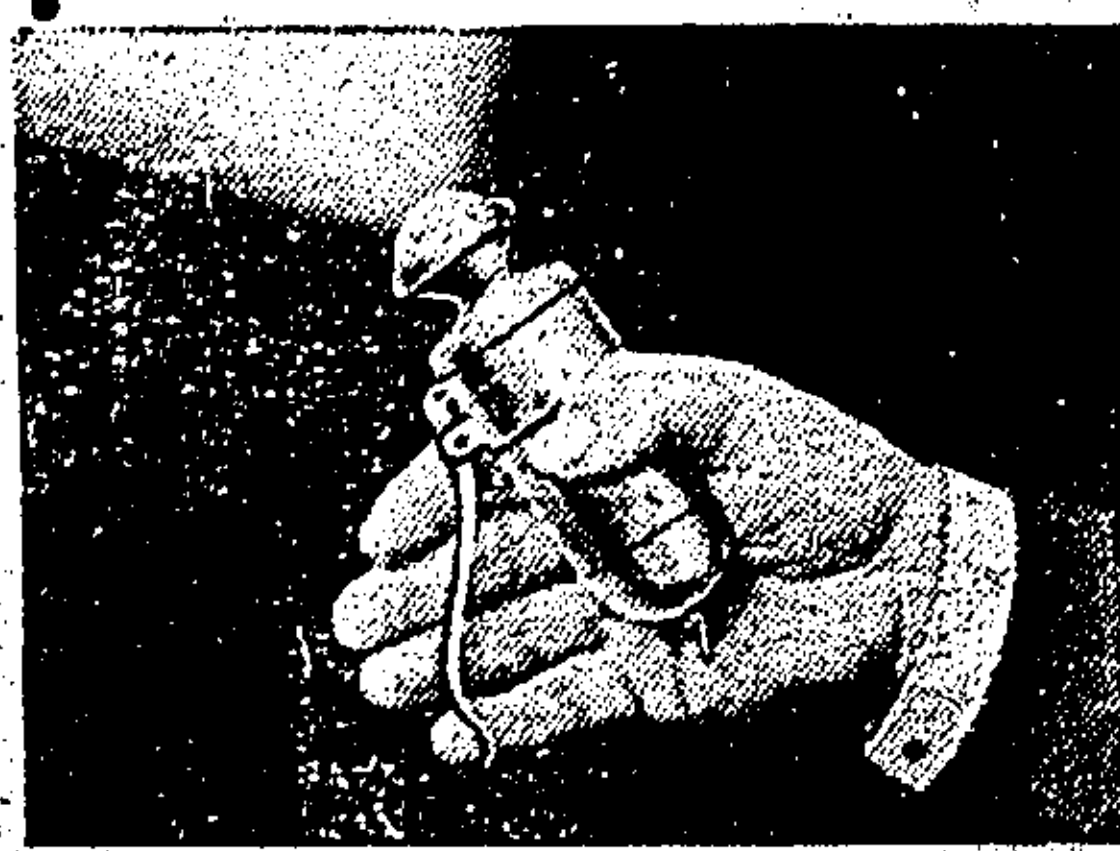
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BRUNSWICK PHONOGRAPHS & RECORDS.

Musical Instruments,
Slazenger's Tennis
Racquets & Balls.

BRUNSWICK STUDIO.
17, ICE HOUSE STREET.

THE AERIAL BREAKDOWN OF CHINA.

AVIATION THE PLAY-THING OF
MILITARISM.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT AN
IMPOSSIBILITY.

The extravagant plans of the aeronautical bureau in the Chinese Government have practically vanished in thin air, the immense sums of money spent in air-planes, spare parts and equipment have been wasted and the bureau itself has become the play-thing of the war lord, Tsoo Kun, according to Capt. C. H. Dolan, former instructor in aviation in the employ of the Chinese Government. Capt. Dolan has finished a two-year contract in the Chinese service, and has recently left en route to Honolulu with his wife, where they intended to stay for several months. Mrs. Dolan's parents have large sugar interests in Hawaii.

"Like every other kind of business in China, commercial flying will never be placed on a paying basis until there is a Government to guarantee safety of property and encourage foreign capital to invest in Chinese enterprises. A stable government will not be seen in China for generations. For that reason, the progress made in aviation through the aid of four foreign instructors can be regarded as wasted," he said to a representative of the *Japan Advertiser*.

Two of these foreign aviators are left out of the four: Lieut. G. W. Northridge, an American who was in the Royal Air Force during the war; and Lieut. Campbell-Orde, a Scotsman who also saw war service. W. E. F. Jones and Capt. Dolan were the other two instructors. The four had about 50 Chinese students in the flying school, with 40 Vims, 40 Vimys and 60 Avro airplanes for instruction purposes. Out of this equipment the Vims have been condemned, about 25 Vimys are left (Tsoo Kun has confiscated 10 and 5 have been smashed); and 30 of the 60 Ovres are ready for service. The other 30 have not been set up. In addition, there remains a part of \$1,000,000 (silver) in spare parts and other supplies which have not been sold by bankrupt war lords and politicians.

Tsoo Kun has ordered all of the aviation students to Paoingfu to join his army, which practically broke up the class. Captain Dolan sees little hope for these students to continue their work in aviation unless Tsoo Kun becomes President and sets up his own aeronautical bureau and government aviation school.

SPRAY TO CATCH MACKEREL.

The Paoingfu war lord does not wish to discourage commercial flying, however, Capt. Dolan says, as he hopes to prove to the Powers that commercial flying is practicable in order that he can obtain more aviation supplies from the United States, which might be used, Capt. Dolan intimates, in time of a military disturbance by the war lord himself. Such is an example of how aviation is going around in a circle instead of making headway, a condition that will exist as long as China is in her present chaotic state.

Captain Dolan piloted the big Vimy plane that crashed to the ground near Nankow last July with the United States Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, an accident that still remains vividly in the mind of the aviator. "Secretary Denby never knew just how close he came to death in that fall," said Capt. Dolan.

In company with the Secretary of the Navy were about eight other officials, members of Mr. Denby's staff and officials attached to the American Legation. They were riding in the roomy fuselage of the plane, while the Secretary was sitting in the tight-fitting front seat with Capt. Dolan. An official photographer in the Navy was about the ground near Nankow when the plane crashed. The results were the first moving pictures ever taken of this picturesque stronghold, the last vestige of Imperialism in the baby republic.

As the plane neared the Great Wall Dolan noticed that one of the two engines ceased functioning. He worked the hand pump to force gasoline into engine, but a pipe line had been clogged. Knowing that he could not stay in the air much longer he wheeled about and started back out of the mountains for Peking. His other motor failed to stand the strain of carrying its 1,000-pound load alone, and Dolan was forced to look for a landing immediately.

Secretary Denby remained cool, and asked Capt. Dolan what he could do. The pilot shouted to him to work the hand pump, which the Secretary did—vigorously. This kept the motor coughing and turning the propeller over fast enough to keep the plane in the air until the pilot could glide down out of the jagged mountains. Seeing a creek bed which runs near Nankow, Dolan made for it as the most likely landing place. It proved to be full of bumps about four feet high however, and had the plane rolled after landing, the machine would have catapulted over on its top, crushing the Secretary to death. As it actually happened the machine was allowed to drop sharply from about 40ft. in air, sinking the landing gear in the soft earth and bringing the machine to an abrupt halt.

CHINESE APETUDE FOR FLYING.

The Chinese students, though not apt at learning the art of flying, are willing and determined, and make excellent mechanical pilots, as they have absolutely no nerves, Capt. Dolan says. The foreign instructors put the candidate up in the air and thoroughly gauge their natural ability. One of these tests was to take a candidate up in the air and go through stunts. Although it would be the first time the Chinese had been in the air, he would remain amazingly unperturbed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN SILK MISSIONS TO THE ORIENT

DEFINITE ACTION OUTLINED.

The Silk Association of America, in New York, has sent to silk organizations in China and Japan the following communication:—

"At a meeting June 11th of manufacturing members of the Silk Association of America J. A. Goldsmith, President of the Association, reported the results of three months' survey of raw silk production in the Orient, concluded early this month by the second American Silk Mission, and outline definite action that should be taken by manufacturers for the improvement of raw silk conditions. Mr. Goldsmith was Chairman of the Mission from the Silk Association which left New York in February and returned early in June, after a detailed study of the industry in China and Japan, Manchuria and Korea.

"It was recommended by Mr. Goldsmith and other members of the Mission that American Manufacturers take decisive action for the improvement of the quality of raw silk, which has rapidly been growing worse during the last two or three years. Especially have defects been increasing in Japan and Canton silk, and it was suggested that steps be taken to impress upon reeler and exporters the necessity for immediate improvement.

"In the Shanghai district in China, the Mission found the need of the industry to be increased production.

"In the South and Central China, the districts reached by Canton and Nanking, the great need is for further extension of scientific sericulture.

"Mr. Goldsmith made a strong appeal for the collection of new funds, to be used for the research and for assistance to the American colleges which have already undertaken sericultural education in China. Action is expected to be taken for the raising of such funds by the Board of Management of the Association at the regular quarterly meeting on June 13th. Buildings and equipment were provided for Canton Christian College and the University of Nanking by members of the Silk Association in 1919, 1920, and 1922.

Much more must be done, however, Mr. Goldsmith declares, before the extension of raw silk production and the improvement of qualities can be effectively accomplished. Since China offers the most suitable field, and the Chinese Government is unorganized and lacking in funds, it is necessary for the work to be taken in hand by raw silk consumers. Two cables sent to the Orient yesterday (Thursday, June 14th) by the Silk Association of America as the result of resolutions passed at a meeting of its Board of Managers, Wednesday, recommend changes in the marking of raw silk for export, which, it is said, would be of great benefit to the trade there and in this country.

"One message, sent to the Raw Silk Association of Japan, reads:—

"Whereas, general complaint has been registered by the Association of Silk Merchants of Lyons, the Association of Swiss Importers of Asiatic Raw Silks, and the Silk Association of America, regarding the present unsatisfactory quality of Japanese raw silk, it is hereby resolved that the Silk Association of Japan request all Japanese reelers to take immediate steps to insert in each skein of silk, at the time of making the skein, a small ticket, either printed in soluble ink or preferably water-marked, with the original chop and the nature of cocoons used, either spring or autumn."

The second cable, sent to the Foreign Silk Association of Canton, China, says:—

"Whereas, since the introduction of reeled Canton silk there has been apparent a marked deterioration in quality, and whereas, it is evident that unless immediate steps are taken to improve conditions the consumption of Canton silk in America will be tremendously curtailed, it is hereby resolved, that the Silk Association of America, through the Foreign Silk Association of Canton, request all reelers of Canton silk to insert in each skein a small chop ticket with the name of the chop either printed in soluble ink or preferably water-marked; and it is further resolved that the Foreign Silk Association of Canton be requested to have printed each season for use in the American market a classification list of Canton re-reeled, which classification can be changed from season to season as the qualities of the individual chops improve or deteriorate."

Two air routes exist in China at present, one from Peking to Tientsin and one from Peking to Peitaiho. They are not very successful as there is no money to maintain them. The Government has exhausted the Vickers loan which kept the aviation school running for a time, in addition to buying equipment, and now all the money comes from Tsoo Kun, who is very conservative.

Commercial flying is impracticable, however, as the pilot runs the chance of having some tuchun confiscate it as "just what he needs" to protect his own interest, Capt. Dolan says. Neither Chinese nor foreign capital can be attracted, as no guarantees against theft can be made. For the same reason, American business men are closing up shop and moving out of China, he says, convinced that the political situation is hopeless and that it will remain in its present disgraceful state for years.

Capt. Dolan was in the French Flying service during the war, and was attached to the Lafayette Escadrille for 18 months. He also served a year and a half in the American Aviation Corps as a first lieutenant, was promoted to the rank of captain when he resigned from the service,

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J. & F. Martell Brandy Flasks with Aluminium Cup attached.

Each flask guaranteed to contain over three ounces of very old Pale Martell's XXX Cognac.

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Price per flask duty paid \$0.75.

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A Fresh Consignment of

"KRAFT LOAF CHEESE"

The Perfection of Flavour,
Uniformity and Excellence.

NO RIND.

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80 Cents Per lb.

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When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,

THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

THE WEST RIVER PIASCO. THE VIOLATION OF TREATY RIGHTS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On July 5th a British ship, flying the Red Ensign, steamed out of Hongkong, bound for Wuchow, heavily laden with cargo and full of passengers including five foreigners.

At the behest of the Canton Government, backed up by the British Consul-General in Canton, this steamer was detained at Samwhai, only 100 miles from Hongkong, and without being given any previous warning.

We were told that a battle was in progress further up the river, with 3-inch shells, and it would be dangerous for us to proceed and get in the way of the fighting.

Later still, the story grew that four days was the limit conceded by the C.G., and after that, whether the militarists liked it or not, we would go up.

Meanwhile ships were coming down from Wuchow without let or hindrance, and reporting that there was nothing doing up above in the way of fighting.

British gunboats come and go, including the *Moorehead*, the *Tarantula* and the *Cicada*. Other British merchant ships have been coming up and dropping anchor beside us, manned, as we are, with British officers, and full as we are with Chinese passengers, who trusting in the British flag, paid their passage money with full expectation that they would be able with safety to get to their journey's end.

When the authorities with child-like faith allowed the militarists leave to block this important waterway for four days in the face of Treaty rights, they forgot that if you give a Chinese an inch he will force you to surrender a yard. The Canton militarists now demand that the river be closed to traffic up stream for "three weeks." This three weeks means, of course, as long as they please.

The *Giulia*, with the Senior Naval Officer on board, has gone up to interview the Generals. These gentlemen, as a great concession and after a long combat, have graciously given permission for British ships to come up empty. The present cargo must be discharged! This insulting provision implies that the Hongkong Government is not to be trusted that it cannot or will not prevent arms from being smuggled in amongst the cargo for Wuchow.

Arms apparently are being sent into the country, but it is not on British ships, or up the West River, and the Canton Government is stalling over a mare's nest in this knock out blow at one of the main arteries of Hongkong's trade.

They are simple enough to imagine that the Kwangsi people, defrauded of this cotton yarn and other important imports from Hongkong, are going to allow their products, so vital for Hongkong's food supply, to leave Wuchow and fill the empty ships, the emptiness of which has mocked them. An old English song has a refrain "And still he looked at me and smiled as if I were a child!"

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT. MUI TSAI CASE IN COURT.

On July 7th a *mui tau* aged 13 years, entered No. 7 Police Station, threw herself on the floor and commenced to cry. Questioned by Inspector Caygill, the little girl told him she had been assaulted by her mistress at No. 27, Queen's Road West. The mistress, Lam Kwai, was later brought to the Station and the girl was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for examination and treatment. Arising out of the girl's complaint a charge of cruelty was preferred against the mistress at the Magistrate's yesterday. The case was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Dr. McKenney, Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital, describing the girl's injuries, said she had some small lacerated wounds on her right forearm. There was also a small round mark over the bridge of the nose, which appeared to have been caused by a burn. The girl's general condition was good.

The complainant in the box said that on the day she went to the Police Station she was sent out to buy firewood. The firewood was taken from her by another girl. Asked by Mr. Russ (who appeared for the defence) why she had gone to the Station, the girl replied that she had failed to buy firewood and if she went back without it she would have had a beating.

Asked how she came by the marks on her arms, the girl said it was due to persistent pinching on the part of her mistress. As regards the burn on the nose, the girl said that her mistress burned her with a stick. She admitted that she was well treated on the whole by her mistress and was looked upon as one of the family, and the members did their best to teach her to read and write. She denied having a bad temper and that she frequently fought with other girls in the street.

Evidence for the defence was given by an old *mui tau* 31 years of age, the husband of the defendant. He described the burning of the girl's nose as accidental. The girl had done something wrong and his wife in scolding and scolding her accidentally pushed a lighted stick into the girl's face. His wife was fighting a cigarette at the time. He scolded his wife for being careless.

Mr. Wood said that from what he could gather the girl was well treated. The case would not have been heard of had not the girl lost the firewood and gone to the Police Station. The defendant would be discharged.

KOWLOON AMAB'S DEATH. VERDICT OF "WILFUL MURDER" RETURNED.

The inquiry into the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of a middle-aged wash amah, who was found dead in her quarters at No. 3 Railway Quarters, Kowloon, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the Jury returning a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.

The deceased was employed by Mr. C. D. Lambolt, locomotive engineer on the Kowloon-Canton Railway. She was found dead in her bed on the morning of June 14th, with a gag tied tightly across her mouth. Her tongue was arched back so as to cause suffocation; her lower lip was lacerated and torn on the inner side and from her ring finger it was obvious that a ring had been wrenched off.

In opening the inquiry, the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) said the point in holding the inquiry was to clear up the mystery as to why the servant, sleeping directly above the amah, heard no untoward noise during the night, and yesterday afternoon, the house boy, the house coolie and the cook were called to give evidence. They all three deposed to seeing the amah last alive at about 8 p.m. on the previous day when she entered the house for the purpose of making the beds. This done she passed out of the house to her room and was not seen alive again. The cook was the first to discover the murdered woman on the following morning at about 7 a.m. He reported his discovery to the other two servants and it was decided that the master of the house should not be told until he came down stairs for his morning cup of tea. This was done an hour after the discovery was made.

They all swore that they heard no noise during the night and the cook told the Court that when he went out on the previous night at 8.30 o'clock, returning at 9.30 o'clock, it was a stormy night and the wind was blowing. When he passed the amah's quarters he could not say whether the door of her room was open or not, neither could he say whether the light was on in the room. He also said that the only person who used to call to see the amah was her adopted son. Sometime ago a travelling trader called at the house, who told the amah that her husband was sick and that he needed money.

The Coroner, in summing up, said that it seemed clear that the woman did not take her own life and that some one else killed her. It seemed likely that someone had gained admission to the room through the window and had afterwards left the room by the door. The marks on the woman's chest might have been caused by this person kneeling on her. It also seemed obvious that he had taken her ring and that there had been some struggle, as the woman's lip was torn. He also suggested that the man had gagged the woman and forced back her tongue, without realising what he had done. He was alarmed at what he had done and escaped without taking anything more. There was nothing to show who the man was. The ring had not been recovered and the evidence showed that the murder took place early in the night. The people who had to clear themselves in this matter were those on the spot. They had been called and had given evidence. The Jury might not be quite satisfied at the evidence of the three servants, but stronger evidence would be necessary before anything could be recorded against them. It seemed an extraordinary thing that they did not inform the master until 8 a.m. over one hour after the cook had made the discovery.

The Jury without any hesitation returned a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown.

V.D.A. ANNUAL REUNION.

[CONTINUED.]

The Fellowship Room at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields was an almost ideal place for a reunion of the V.D.A., for in this room itself there is an atmosphere of that good fellowship which the V.D.A. exists to promote among its members. The gathering on June 8th was essentially a reunion, and it is no slight to the speakers or their speeches to say that the chief features of the day were the handshakings and greetings between those newly returned from Hongkong, those who have been at home for years, and those who had never set foot in the Colony but are second to none in their keenness for the V.D.A. and the work of the diocese. It was an additional pleasure to find Chinese students in London sharing in the reunion.

In our chairman, Sir Claude Severn, we had one of ourselves—one to whom, with Lady Severn, the V.D.A. Branch in Hongkong owes much of its vitality; one, moreover, who seemed equally at home with the working of the V.D.A. in England.

Miss Middleton Smith, principal of St. Stephen's Girls' College, Hongkong, generously refrained from talking of her own work and its remarkable development, and took us round the diocese, helping us to realize the work attempted and the needs unmet in city after city. While we heard thankfully of ten new workers sent out to the diocese during the year, we heard also, that Miss Beatty, is still responsible for a general hospital, a women's hospital, and a leper compound at Pakhoi, without any professional colleagues. It was against this background that we had to set the list of recruits needed at once, which was presented at the request of the Executive Committee by the Rev. H. St. B. Holland. This is a list that we should like to see noted in every University and Medical School, until men and women have recognized and responded to the marvellous opportunities for creative work offered to-day in South China.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ARMS TRAFFIC. AMERICAN SEAMAN SENT TO PRISON.

INCIDENT, NEAR THE STAR FERRY WHARF, KOWLOON.

On Thursday morning a tall American quartermaster, named Glen Russell Price, of the *U.S. President Madison*, sunnited out of the Kowloon wharves making his way to the Star Ferry Wharf. He was carrying a parcel at the time. Two Revenue Officers, A. W. Grimmett and W. Ward, were standing outside the wharf and Grimmett being suspicious of the man called on him to stop, but, instead of doing so, he ran to the Tsai-sha-tai pier and threw the parcel into the harbour. R.O. Grimmett gave chase and caught him and on being searched two revolvers were found inside his trousers. Later in the day the services of a diver were obtained and 200 rounds of ammunition were found just at the spot where the parcel was thrown into the harbour.

This was the outline given by Sub-Inspector Spar of Water Police in a case in which the American was charged yesterday morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with unlawfully having in his possession two Smith and Wesson revolvers and 200 rounds of ammunition.

Asked by the Magistrate what he had to say in answer to the charge, the defendant (who stood in the Dock) said he wished to explain how he came to be in possession of the revolvers. He said that earlier in the morning while he was standing in the gangway a Chinese, dressed in the costume of a waiter whom he could not now distinguish, came and asked him to take the two revolvers to the Ferry Wharf. This was his first trip to Hongkong and he did not realize the enormity of the offence. He thought he was just creating a breach of the American City rules in that a man had to have a permit to carry a revolver. "I was to receive a couple of dollars for carrying the arms to the Ferry." The Chinese had told him that he would come on to the Ferry and take the arms and ammunition back from him. "As to ownership," the defendant added emphatically, "I want to say that the arms were absolutely not mine."

The Magistrate: Did you throw one parcel into the harbour?

The defendant: Yes, your Worship. I lost my head. I thought I would get the darn stuff away. The ownership of them was absolutely not mine.

The Magistrate: I think your explanation amounts to a plea of "guilty."

The defendant: Does that plea only cover that I had them in my possession at the time. I do not care to admit to a charge of smuggling.

The Magistrate: I will enter a plea of "not guilty" if you like.

The defendant: I had them in my possession; there is no doubt about that, your Honour; but I did not realize the enormity of the offence until at the Water Police Station when I was told by the Customs Officials (i.e., the Revenue Officers). The Chinese who gave them to me said they were going to an American friend in China.

A plea of "guilty" was entered and the Magistrate in sentencing the defendant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, said: You have committed a very serious offence and what you deliberately have done is to help some other people in landing arms here, which they are not allowed to do. It is a very important thing that the Authorities should have control of all the arms. The conditions over the border are disturbed. Only a few days ago a train was held up by bandits a little way over the border.

Continuing his Worship said it is men like you who are behind the trouble in providing the Chinese people with arms. I have dealt seriously with other men in the same position as yourself—seamen of ships—for similar offences.

The defendant took the sentence calmly and left the Dock without comment.

Miss Shin, the first Chinese student to receive a scholarship for study at the London College of Economics, was a most welcome guest. She gave a picture of modern industrial conditions in China, and of the need of welfare work such as the Y.W.C.A., first in Shanghai, and later, it may be, in Hongkong. She said: "We have no protective legislation in China such as you have here, but I am glad to say that our employers are beginning to interest themselves in the well-being of their workers, and are taking steps to improve the conditions of labour. It is encouraging to know that employers themselves called the attention of the Y.W.C.A. to the necessity for welfare work, owing to these vexed industrial problems. The Y.W.C.A. was invited to China by the Chinese Churches, and was looked upon by them as an organization of their own. On its Board and Committees are found Chinese women from different Churches, who band themselves together to work for the betterment of social conditions and the uplifting of womanhood. Women of different classes, ability, age, and nationalities are working harmoniously together. Our purpose is to train Chinese women in leadership, along spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical lines, for service to God and country according to the teachings of Jesus Christ. Many students in China are thinking hard over these great industrial problems, and we need your interest, your sympathy, and your support."

Very briefly the Rev. W. H. Hewitt showed us something of the work of St. Stephen's College for boys, and of the great need for new buildings as soon as a suitable site can be found.

After these speeches, tea gave further opportunity for strengthening old links and forming new ones; and for making further plans to help V.D.A. And as we separated, one and another said: Next year we shall need a bigger hall, for the Bishop will be here.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Hongkong, Friday, July 13th.

The week under review shows further appreciation in most local stocks, with more business doing.

The Shanghai market is still dull, and Cottons have further weakened.

Banks.—There is a strong enquiry for Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, which have risen to \$1,395, with no shares in evidence.

Marine and Fire Insurance.—There is no change to report under this section.

Shipping.—"Star" Ferries, following a sudden demand, are now wanted at \$32. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have declared their usual interim dividend of \$1, payable on 6th August, and have changed hands at \$41. Indo-China are still on offer at last week's quotation, viz. \$18 10/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars have come into favour again, and have been placed at rates from \$205 to \$220 cash, and more shares are wanted.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Since our last report, Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$163, and Whampoa Docks at \$153. Shanghai Docks have been dealt in at \$13.100, on the announcement of the dividend of \$1.750 per share. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 29th July, both days inclusive.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Following a small enquiry for Hongkong Lands, the price has risen to \$380, but close with sellers at this rate. Hongkong Hotels, Humphreys Estates and Kowloon Lands remain unchanged.

Oil and Mining.—"Shell" Transporters are on offer at 75/- and Langkats are easier at \$1.31.

Electric Companies.—China Lights have improved to a buying quotation of \$14.75 and \$14.60 for the Old and New shares respectively. Hongkong Electric are obtainable at \$32. Tramways have been done in small quantities at \$24.

Cotton Mills.—Sales have taken place of Orientals at \$5.10, Ewo Mills at \$1.12.65, and Shanghai Cottons at \$1.100. The market remains quiet and very little business has been transacted.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents, following a strong demand have been dealt in as high as \$261 cash, due to rumour that a certain property had been sold at a profitable figure, but this however has since proved to be without foundation, and shares are now offered freely at \$241. Great Island Cement continues firm, and buyers are asking for shares at \$307. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$237, and Hongkong Ropes at \$437. Watsons are in strong demand at \$20, whilst Constructions, and Realities continue dull. Peak Trams are enquired for at \$131 for the Old and \$21 for the New.

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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 13th, 1933.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$ 1,100 b.
Union Insurance	\$ 246 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$ 32 b.
China Sugars	\$ 220 b.
Langkats (Combined)	\$ 75 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$ 153 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$ 153 b.
Shanghai Docks	\$ 13.100 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$ 375 s.
Hongkong Hotels (Old)	\$ 380 s.
Ewo Cotton Mills	\$ 5.10 s.
Shanghai Cottons	\$ 1.12.65 s.
Cements	\$ 307 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 437 b.
China Providents	\$ 261 b.
Dairy Farms	\$ 237 b.
Hongkong Electric	\$ 32 b.
Hongkong Trams	\$ 24 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; ss—sales.

CHINESE FOOTBALL TOUR TO AUSTRALIA.

DONATIONS TO THE FUND.

The South China Athletic Association acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the above fund:—

Mr. Mok Wing Yu	\$ 600.00
Mr. Leung Ki Ho	200.00
The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.), Ltd.	150.00
Franco-Chinese Trading Co., Ltd.	50.00
Mr. Chung Tso Ting	25.00
Mr. J. H. Geare	20.00
Mr. T. P. M. Bevan	10.00
Mr. Lau Man Sang	5.00
Mr. Kwok Hin Wai	10.00
Mr. Chan Harr	50.00
Mr. W. Y. Yu	50.00
Dr. C. C. Wang	50.00
Dr. Ma Chiu Kiu	25.00
Mr. Yeung Suk Ping	10.00
Mr. Wong Po Keung	10.00
Mr. Yau Sing Ho	10.00
Mr. Liu Chung Hang	10.00
Mr. H. K. Hung	25.00
Mr. J. M. Wong	25.00
Mr. Cheung U-Pui	25.00
Mr. Tang Chi Cheong	10.00
Mr. Mok Hing Kiu	25.00
Mr. Mok Hing Sun	25.00
	\$1,440.00

In addition to the above, Mr. Lai Chuk has consented to bear the expenses of one player, which are estimated at about \$50.

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ETC.

60167 "FAUST" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SELECTIONS PARTS 1-2.

433 "TANNHAUSER" ... SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
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CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
EARLIER CABLES.BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE GERMAN NOTE
MR. BALDWIN ON THE RUHR OCCUPATION.

GERMAN NOTE SHOULD NOT BE IGNORED.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin made his eagerly-awaited statement. He announced that the Government was willing to assume responsibility for preparing a draft reply to the German Note, the suggestions in which, whether adequate or not, should not be ignored. The Government had informed the French, Belgian and Italian Governments accordingly.

Mr. Baldwin said they would submit their reply with the least possible delay to the Allies, for consideration and remarks, and indulged in the hope that they would be able to arrive at an agreement regarding the terms. The Government confidently invited the sympathetic consideration of the whole of the Allies and all the interested States to the proposals, which had no other aim than the pacification of Europe and the recovery of an exhausted world.

The announcement was prefaced by a review of the position, in which it was strongly emphasised that there was a community of thought and action which bound Britain in the present emergency to the Allies. Mr. Baldwin made especially sympathetic allusion to France. The British Government was moved, as were the Governments of France and the other Allies, by the single desire that the good will between the nations who had endured together should be maintained and that each should obtain her due.

He emphasised that the British anticipations regarding the consequences of the Ruhr occupation had been largely realised. Germany herself appeared to be moving fast towards economic chaos. The recovery of the world was in danger, and the peace for which so many sacrifices had been made was at stake. The indefinite occupation by one country of the territory of another in a time of peace was a phenomenon rare and regrettable in itself, to which an honourable end should be found as soon as possible. Peace would not finally be obtained and recovery ensured until a solution be found of the reparations question, the settlement of inter-Allied debts, and the security of a pacified Europe.

GERMANY MUST PAY.

Mr. Baldwin, referring to the Allies' common desire for a settlement and for pacification without further or unreasonable delay, said that the whippers of interested parties cannot be allowed on either side of the Channel, or any part of Europe, to deflect us from that duty, by any reservations or carefully-fostered misunderstanding.

"We are as determined as any of our Allies that Germany shall make reparation for the damage done in the Great War (Ministerial cheers) to the fullest extent of her capacity. We have never wavered on this point, and I do not believe our people ever will. Indeed, we are ready to use every measure to compel Germany to pay up to the amount of her capacity."

"We are firmly convinced, however, that methods which can only result in the ruin of Germany would be fatal to this country and to our Allies, and to the whole of Europe." Mr. Baldwin further emphasised that the spirit of sincere loyalty to the alliance continued, in the Government's opinion, the main security for European peace. (Cheers.) Referring to the Ruhr, he said the Allies were obtaining less reparation than before the occupation. (Opposition cheers.) What reparations they were receiving were being exacted at the price of growing dislocation of the German economic system, and as it seemed probable that there would be in the future a total collapse of the system itself, we were convinced that indefinite continuation of this state of affairs was fraught with grave peril. (The local populations are in many cases suffering severely. There is genuine apprehension of a shortage of food. Every country in Europe is paying the price for this condition of affairs.)

SERIOUS EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE.

Mr. Baldwin referred to the serious effect on British trade, and continued unemployment, which had involved an expenditure of four hundred millions since the Armistice. The exchange of friendly conversations did not appear to lead in all cases to positive results, and it was becoming evident that the attitude of the principal parties concerned must be more clearly defined. The period of conflict should as soon as possible be determined. The debtor should not merely be called upon to pay the debt, but be placed in a position where he can do so. His capacity, where in doubt, should be tested and determined, and united efforts be made to accomplish these ends. The Government, so far from desiring to deprive France and Belgium of their legal claims, wish to assist their realisation. "We are hopeful of obtaining the concurrence of France and Belgium, no less than Italy."

Continuing, Mr. Baldwin said:—"We have every reason to believe the views of the Italian Government are substantially in agreement with our own." Referring to the German Note he said:—"We are unable to agree that correspondence of this nature should be wholly one-sided or that proposals which may be found to contain the germs of a possible settlement should be treated with indifference. We hold that they should be examined and explored in order to discover whether therein lies anything that it would be premature to discuss at the present stage. We do not believe that in principle we are widely separated, if at all, from our Allies, the divergence of method should not be incapable of solution. So far as united action is possible we shall continue to pursue it."

AMERICA WILL PROBABLY BE NOTIFIED.

Replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who said the Opposition must profoundly hope the efforts of Mr. Baldwin would be successful—(cheers), Mr. Baldwin expressed the opinion that the reply would be communicated to the United States, and said he hoped that a discussion would be possible on the second reading of the Consolidated Funds Bill.

In the House of Lords, Marquess Curzon's statement was precisely similar to Mr. Baldwin's and was punctuated by considerable applause.

Lord Grey expressed approval of the policy disclosed, and said he was gratified at its very friendly tone towards the Allies, and especially France, but could not conceal from himself the fact that it was most grave in substance, and emphasised that the recovery of Europe would be impossible without Anglo-French co-operation.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH PRESS STILL DISSATISFIED.

PARIS, July 12th. While welcoming the friendly and courteous tone of Mr. Baldwin's statement, the newspapers generally lay stress on the idea that it does not go very far towards narrowing the gap between the British and French viewpoints. The *Echo de Paris* regrets that the speech did not denounce German resistance.

Le Journal says that France rejects all mediation and the statement has done nothing to abate the conflict.

The *Petit Parisien* thinks that the desire to negotiate with Germany on the basis of the German Note is diametrically opposed to the Franco-Belgian view.

Le Matin says that France will examine the British draft reply in the most conciliatory spirit, and M. Poincaré will assuredly not refuse to make concessions that do not affect the vital interests of France, if the opposing British and French views can thus be brought into union.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

Most of the newspapers believe that Franco-Belgian desires have been met by the tactful omission of any but indirect allusions to the appointment of a commission to assess Germany's capacity to pay, and now dubiously await a fuller and more interesting statement, expected in the course of a week or two, as the policy is worked out.

The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Chronicle*, from opposite viewpoints, are both frankly disappointed. The former says that Europe will not be revived by such vague examinations of an extremely critical situation, and complains that the Premier's statement will not bring us any nearer France. The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Baldwin is merely giving M. Poincaré an opportunity of delaying matters for some weeks longer. The rest of the Press gives a more cordial reception to the statement.

The *Times* hopes sincerely that the friendly statement will make it easier for the Allies, particularly France, to join in broader efforts for a solution of the dangerous problem.

The *Morning Post* says that the statement seems to be the first instalment of a definite foreign policy, for which the country will feel grateful.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that whatever happens, the country will have the support of a clear conscience and the strength of a definite and unmistakable good purpose.

The *Westminster Gazette* says that if the Government's proposals are rejected by France, we shall be reluctantly compelled to find another basis for our foreign policy.

The *Daily News* acclaims it as the best and wisest statement of policy since the Armistice.

The *Daily Express* says the statement is clearly sensible and cogent, and the next move is with France and Belgium.

The *Daily Herald* generally applauds the speech, but is of the opinion that there is no chance whatever of M. Poincaré accepting the British draft reply to the German note.

GERMAN PRESS EXPRESSES SATISFACTION.

BERLIN, July 12th.

Mr. Baldwin's statement has been generally received with satisfaction by the newspapers, and gratification is expressed that an Anglo-French breach has not occurred, as it is thought that should such an event occur, Germany's position would be worse than ever. The opinion is held that the real crisis will occur when the British draft reply is submitted to the Allies and for that reason Mr. Baldwin's statement is regarded as a postponement of the final decision regarding the reparations problem.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT FAVOURABLY RECEIVED IN LOBBIES.

LONDON, July 12th.

As a broad statement of policy and an indication of Gt. Britain's intention to resume an active role in European councils, the Premier's statement has been favourably received in the lobbies, although a small section of ministerialists are not altogether satisfied, being of the opinion that the speech is likely to encourage German resistance and irritate France.

The Liberals are sceptical regarding the successful maturity of Mr. Baldwin's plans, while the Labourites are unqualifiedly delighted.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT NOT CONSULTED.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.

It is authoritatively stated at Washington that the Government was not consulted by the British officials in regard to the British reply to the German note. Washington did not volunteer any suggestion and the reports regarding the interchange of views through the London Embassy are without foundation.

It is generally thought that Mr. Baldwin will attempt to find a remedy for the reparations angle through joint international action and endeavour to determine Germany's capacity to pay along the lines Mr. Hughes suggested to France in October. The newspapers comment favourably on Mr. Baldwin's statement.

THE RUHR.

FRENCH OCCUPATION EXTENDED.

BERLIN, July 12th.

French troops have entered Barmen and are marching on Elberfeld.

AUSTRIAN WIRELESS.

MARCONI COMPANY GRANTED RIGHTS.

VIENNA, July 12th.

The Austrian Marconi Company has been formally constituted with a capital of £133,000, of which Marconis in London subscribed £93,000. The Austrian Government has granted the company the exclusive right to conduct wireless traffic between Austria and all other countries for a minimum period of thirty years. Several new stations are to be erected and traffic will be opened before the end of the year.

BECKETT-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

ARTICLES SIGNED IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 12th.

Articles have been signed in London for the Beckett-Carpentier fight, to take place between September 20th and October 11th. The fight will probably be staged at the Olympia. New conditions stipulate that if either man fails to enter the ring, no matter for what reason, he will forfeit £2,000 to his opponent.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL C. W. ST. JOHN.

LONDON, July 12th.

The death is announced of Colonel C. W. St. John, ex-commander of Engineers, Hongkong.

EARLIER CABLES.

ADMINISTRATION OF RHODESIA.

LONDON, July 12th.

An agreement has been reached under which the Imperial Government takes over the administration of North Rhodesia from April 1st, with the entire lands, and pays the Chartered Company three and three-quarter millions sterling. The Company also cedes the rights to the lands in South Rhodesia, except certain estates, but retains mineral rights throughout Rhodesia.

U.S. RESTRAINT OF STRIKES.

CHICAGO, July 12th.

A final decree making permanent the temporary injunction which was obtained by the United States Government on October 24th, 1932, against the striking railway shopmen, has been granted in the United States District Court. It is considered the most widespread restraining order ever obtained, affecting about four hundred thousand railway shopmen.

INDIAN PRINCES REPRESENTATIVE.

LONDON, July 12th.

The Maharajah of Alwar represents the Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference. The Maharajah of Alwar, who was born in 1882, maintains a body of Imperial Defence cavalry and infantry, which participated in the relief of Peking in 1900 and in the Great War.

ANOTHER CRISIS WITH TURKEY.

LAUSANNE, July 12th.

There is a fresh crisis, owing to Ismet Pasha insisting on the withdrawal of Allied warships simultaneously with the troops. A meeting this afternoon was abortive.

TURKS MERELY HAGGLING.

LONDON, July 12th.

Reliable advices from Lausanne depreciate the pessimism with regard to the fresh crisis. It is believed that the Turks are only haggling and it is hoped that the treaty will be signed before July 31st. The time for its presentation to the Angora National Assembly is August 1st.

TWO SHIPPING MISHAPS.

MONTREAL, July 12th.

Nine hundred passengers have landed from the Hamburg American liner *Rugia*, which went ashore in a great hurricane at Rio de la Plata.

The British steamer *Turkey* has struck some rocks, and is believed to have sunk.

GERMAN FASCISTS ACTIVE.

BERLIN, July 12th.

A Communist organ asserts that a Fascist revolution is being planned, and that all steps have been taken for a military conquest of Hamburg and Berlin.

MANITOBA TO REMAIN DRY.

WINNIPEG, July 12th.

Voting in the referendum in Manitoba on July 11th, went by two to one against the proposal to authorise hotels to sell beer and light wines with meals.

LONDON DOCKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, July 12th.

Despite the order by the unofficial strike committee, none of the striking dockers in London has resumed work this morning.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, July 12th.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales contemplates visiting South Africa at an early opportunity.

EXCHANGE MARKET.

LONDON, July 12th.

Marks improved to 500,000, to 520,000 to the pound sterling. French francs weakened to 77½, and Belgian to 93½. In New York sterling is at 4½.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 12th.

Kent defeated Gloucestershire at Tunbridge Wells by ten wickets. Gloucestershire in the first innings, scored only 114. Woolley taking 5 for 60. In the second innings they also compiled 114. Freeman taking 6 for 31.

WILLARD KNOCKED OUT.

NEW JERSEY, July 12th.

Firpo, the Argentine heavy-weight, knocked out Willard, former champion of the world, in the eighth round. It is expected that Firpo will now be matched against Dempsey.

"MESOPOT" FIND.

SEAT OF THE FIRST EMPIRE.

The seat of the first empire where the oldest kings known to history had their capital has been discovered at Kish, 35 miles east of Babylon, by the expedition of the H. Veld Blundell and Field Museum of Chicago under Mr. MacKay. What the expedition has found are the sacred platform on which stood the temple of the war god Libba and the war goddess Innini of Ishtar, part of the temple itself, and the stone tower of Samsuiluma, 7th king of the first Babylonian dynasty.

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since
1745



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This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.



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For your pains after eating, flatulence, headaches, acidity, biliousness and constipation, take the ideal tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup. For nearly half a century it has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health. Mother Seigel's Syrup contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten different roots, barks and leaves, which have, in combination, a remarkably beneficial effect upon the organs of digestion, toning the stomach, stimulating the liver and regulating the action of the bowels. Test it yourself.

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Cleans teeth
the
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£3,000,000 TO A SECRETARY.

ROMANCE OF FORMER BOW-ST. INTERPRETER.

After being made a bankrupt through no fault of his own, a London man awoke one day this year to learn that he had been left a fortune of £3,000,000 by an American woman whom he had befriended in Rome.

Such is the romance of Capt. Harry L. Zeitun (50), formerly interpreter at Bow-street Police Court, and a familiar figure in the cosmopolitan life of the City and West End.

His benefactor is Mrs. Julia Stone Woods Davies, who died last December. She was the daughter of Dr. William Stone Woods, the millionaire banker and founder of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, who died in 1917, leaving his daughter about £3,000,000 after ten years.

Mrs. Julia Davies is said also to have inherited part of her mother's fortune, estimated at a vast sum.

The last will of Mrs. Julia Davies was made at the Savoy Hotel, London, on May 8th, 1922, when Captain Zeitun, who was at the time her secretary, was made sole residuary legatee of her American and English estates.

She directed that her husband, Mr. George Woodin Davies, should have no claim whatever upon her estate. Her husband is contesting the will in the Missouri Courts, but the grounds of the appeal are not yet known.

While in Rome on a special mission in January, 1922, Captain Zeitun met Mr. and Mrs. Davies at his hotel, Mrs. Davies became ill and the captain, who was educated in Italy, did what he could to secure her the best attention.

She recovered in a fortnight's time and offered Captain Zeitun a post as her secretary. After his mission was over he accepted. Mrs. Davies and her husband came to England, staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Apparently there was some disagreement between Mrs. Davies and her husband, for in May she sent for English and American lawyers and had new wills drawn up for her estates in both countries. The witnesses were Mr. D. Campbell Lee, the barrister to the U.S. Consulate, Mr. A. H. Lamage and Mr. T. W. Alder, solicitor's clerk.

Soon after, Mrs. Davies returned to America, and Captain Zeitun did not see her again. He heard of his good fortune through inquiries made by an accountant in Ironmonger-lane E.C. for the recovery of 15,000 dollars which were still owing to him under his agreement as secretary.

Interviewed by a Daily News reporter at his house in Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, Captain Zeitun said he would be more ready to believe in the good news when the will was proved.

"I never dreamed," he said, "of being recognised in this manner. It is a big surprise, for although I knew Mrs. Davies was grateful for the service I did her I received a good salary."

"I am carrying on as if nothing had happened. If I am successful, the first thing I shall do is to repay my creditors in full with five per cent. interest. Then I hope to make people who are too good to be happy and to help certain hospitals and deserving institutions."

Captain Zeitun, who was wounded during the war, served with the Foreign Legion and the Essex Regiment. Master of 14 languages, the captain was for 25 years interpreter at the West London and Bow street Police Courts. He has no children or relatives.

GEN. COWAN'S ORDERS.

RESTORED TO HIS WIDOW.

There has been a happy sequel to the tragic decision of Lady Cowan to sell the orders and decorations of her husband, General Sir John S. Cowan, the great quartermaster-general, who was responsible for the feeding of British and Allied troops during the war. She was informed on June 8th by the manager of the jeweller's shop in Piccadilly in which the decorations were placed for sale that they had been purchased by an anonymous buyer and would be restored to her.

The orders and decorations are: The grand cross, collar, and jewel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; the grand cross of the Order of the Bath; the star and jewel of two Orders of the Legion of Honour; the Royal Victorian Order; the star and jewel of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; the star and jewel of the Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan; the Order of the Crown of Italy; the Order of the Redeemer of Greece; the Order of the Crown of Belgium; the D.S.M. of the United States; the star and jewel of the Order of China (China); the Coronation medals of King Edward and King George, and several minor decorations.

Gen. Cowan's death and debts incurred by him in his lifetime left his widow in straitened circumstances, and it has been widely felt that his wonderful war service merited at least some measure of assistance for her. Lady Cowan only receives the pension awarded a general's widow of £225 a year.

The decorations had been in the shop only a few hours before three offers by anonymous persons to purchase and restore them had been received. All through the day customers asked to see them, and expressed the greatest sympathy with Lady Cowan. The news that the decorations would be restored to her was quite unexpected, and as she herself said, was "Too wonderful to be true." With her consent they will remain for some days in the shop window for the public to view.

BRILLIANT WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Of the four students who passed with honours at the May examination for medical degrees (M.B., B.S.) at the University of London, three were women. They were Miss Christina Garvin (distinguished in forensic medicine), Winifred Marion Gray (distinguished in surgery), and Dulcie Helen Lukis (distinguished in medicine and forensic medicine). Of the sixty students who passed, twenty-eight were women. The majority of the successful women students are training at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.

ERUPTIONS ON CHILD'S ARMS

Back and Legs Itched
Terribly. Could Not Rest.
Cuticura Healed.

"My little girl broke out in big red patches on her legs, back, and arms. They itched terribly and were inflamed, and they formed sore eruptions. The irritation was so great that she could not rest at night, and I had to keep her home from school. Seeing an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment I sent for a free sample which gave great relief so I purchased more, and after using four tablets of Soap and four boxes of Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. D. Arrow, 141, Old Town, Croydon, Surrey, England.

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Soap 12c, Ointment 12c, 3d. and 2c. Sold everywhere. For sample cut free will send you 2c. Stamp for Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

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Coughs, Colds
CROUP.

WHOOPING COUGH
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BRONCHITIS.

CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC

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A CENTURY REPUTATION
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Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarse-
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ARGENTINE	...	Fox Trot
A FIRE LADDIE	...	do.
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BARNYARD BLUES	...	do.
COME ON HOME	...	do.
DOWN AMONG THE SLEEPY HILLS OF TENNESSEE	...	do.
DOWN BY THE RIVER	...	do.
DREAMY LOTUS LAND	...	Waltz
ELECTRIC GIRL	...	Fox Trot
FLIRT	...	do.
I LOVE ME	...	do.
KEEP OFF MY SHOES	...	do.
LAUGHIN' CRYIN' BLUES	...	do.
MARCH OF THE MANNIKINS	...	do.
MARTHA	...	do.
MAD	...	do.
ORIGINAL CHARLESTON STRUT	...	do.
RAILROAD MAN	...	do.
STORIES	...	do.
TUT-ANKH-AMEN	...	do.

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Better teeth—safer teeth—in a week

The prettier teeth you see everywhere now probably came in this way.

The owners accepted this new method. They found a way to combat film on teeth. Now, as long as they live, they may enjoy whiter, cleaner, safer teeth.

The same way is open to you, and your dentist will urge you to take it.

The war on film

Dentists, the world over, have declared a war on film. That is the cause of dingy teeth—the cause of most tooth troubles.

A viscous film clings to the teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. Old brushing methods left much of it intact. Then it formed the basis of thin cloudy coats, including tartar. Most people's teeth lost luster in that way.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Very few people have escaped these troubles caused by film.

Ways to combat it

Dental science, after long research, has found two ways to combat that film. Able authorities have amply proved their efficiency.

So leading dentists the world over now advise their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been created, avoiding old mistakes. The name is Pepsodent. It does what modern science seeks. These two great film combatants are embodied in it.

Aids nature's fight

Pepsodent also multiplies Nature's great tooth-protecting agents in the mouth. One is the starch digester in saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which cling to teeth. In fermenting they form acid.

It also multiplies the alkalinity of saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids, the cause of tooth decay.

Thus Pepsodent gives to both these factors a manifold effect.

Show them the way

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

One week will convince you that Pepsodent brings a new era in tooth protection. Then show the results to your children. Teach them this way. Modern dentists advise that children use Pepsodent from the time the first tooth appears.

This is important to you and yours.

Pepsodent

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combater which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. For sale in two sizes by all druggists.

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CONSTANCE DINNEY

IN

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loom up to mar the Happiness of
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2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

CHARLES HUTCHISON in "GO-GET-EM-HUTCH"
Episodes, 12 & 13.

USUAL PRICES.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

£35,000 FOR BOYS' INSTITUTION.

The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys held its 125th anniversary festival last month at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C. The president of the festival, Lord Lambourne, Provincial Grand Master of Essex, presided in the Grand Hall, over a company numbering 1,900.

The president proposed the loyal toasts, and followed by submitting that of "Success of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," remarking that their efforts were principally tending towards a preparatory school for the younger boys. There were 400 boys at present in the school at Bushey and over 600 others waiting to be admitted.

Mr. Percy G. Mallory, P.G.D., Secretary of the Institution, in announcing the result of the festival, said there was a large number of lists from London totalling over £100, the chief being those of the following lodges: Composite (£300), Samson (£320), Venerable Bede (£240), and Zodiac (£300). The principal lists from the provinces were Cornwall (£1,000), Derbyshire (£1,047), Buckinghamshire (£1,270), Nottinghamshire (£1,270), Hertfordshire (£1,402), Berkshire (£1,501), Kent (£2,117), Surrey (£2,343), and Warwickshire (£2,639). Many Essex lodges sent large lists, the principal being those of the following lodges: Broke, Chingford (£277), Luton, Loughton (£280), Epping Forest, Loughton (£603), Rainham, Southend-on-Sea (£283), and Undine, Loughton (£250).

The totals for the festival were announced as follows:

	Stewards.
London	2,549 £38,154 10 0
Provinces	2,620 45,483 8 6
Foreign stations	30 1,411 6 9
	5,199 £85,049 14 3

of which Essex contributed £20,000, at the hands of 1,104 Stewards.

TOUTING FOR HONOURS. BILL IN THE LORDS.

Practically without discussion the House of Lords on June 25th gave a second reading to a bill which makes toutting for honours an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, owing to illness, the bill was explained by Viscount Peel, who stated that it carried out recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Honours. There was no doubt, he said, that there had been an "underworld of brokerage" in dignities and titles. Toutts professed to be in a position to secure an honour in return for payment. The bill was directed against such persons, but it made equally liable to punishment anyone paying money for a dignity or title. While recognising that such practices required to be punished, Lord Peel admitted that the one thing that would stop such a disreputable and discreditable trade was a vigorous and healthy public opinion.

The only other speaker was Viscount Haldane, who saw no possible objection to the bill. He knew himself, he said, of persons who had been offered honours for consideration, and it was but right that toutts should be punished when they were caught. But of the efficacy of the measure he had doubts. He did not believe it would be any more successful in putting an end to toutting for honours than the Prevention of Corruption Act was in stopping corruption. Like Lord Peel, he emphasised the necessity for a high standard of public opinion.

TAXES ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

PROPOSED PREVENTION OF
DOUBLE PAYMENT.

An important Report on Double Taxation has been made to the League of Nations Financial Committee by four of the world's leading economists, Prof. Bruins (Commercial University, Rotterdam), Prof. Senator Einar (Turin University), Prof. Seligman (Columbia University, New York), and Sir Josiah Stamp (London University).

Put simply, double taxation is the system by which a person living in one country and having money invested in another country is compelled to pay taxation on it in both countries.

The Financial Committee of the League of Nations asked the experts to report on the economic consequences of double taxation, as to whether general principles could be formulated to remove its evil consequences, and as to a remedy.

The main question of the inquiry was: What exchequer ought to bear the burden of paying for any relief given for double taxation? In this connection the Report discusses considerations arising from political allegiance, domicile or permanent residence, temporary residence and location of wealth. It decides that practically "the choice lies between the principle of domicile and that of location or origin."

The ideal solution is that the individual's whole faculty should be taxed, but that it should be taxed only once.

The conclusion of the experts is that "a reciprocal exemption of the non-resident is the most desirable method of avoiding the evils of double taxation and should be adopted wherever countries feel in a position to do so," in cases of difficulty, either by mutual conventions or collective settlements between the two Governments.

On the ground that the German Government, by unwarranted and discreditable inflation of the currency, has deliberately destroyed the value of American investments in property in Germany, the Association of American Holders of Foreign Securities has filed with the Mixed Claims Commission a plea that the rights of American nationals be protected.

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(a) Open Amateur Championship during Chinese New Year.
(b) Handicap Competitions during holidays.

(c) Week-end Competitions.
Full particulars will appear later, and information can always be obtained from the CENTRAL OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

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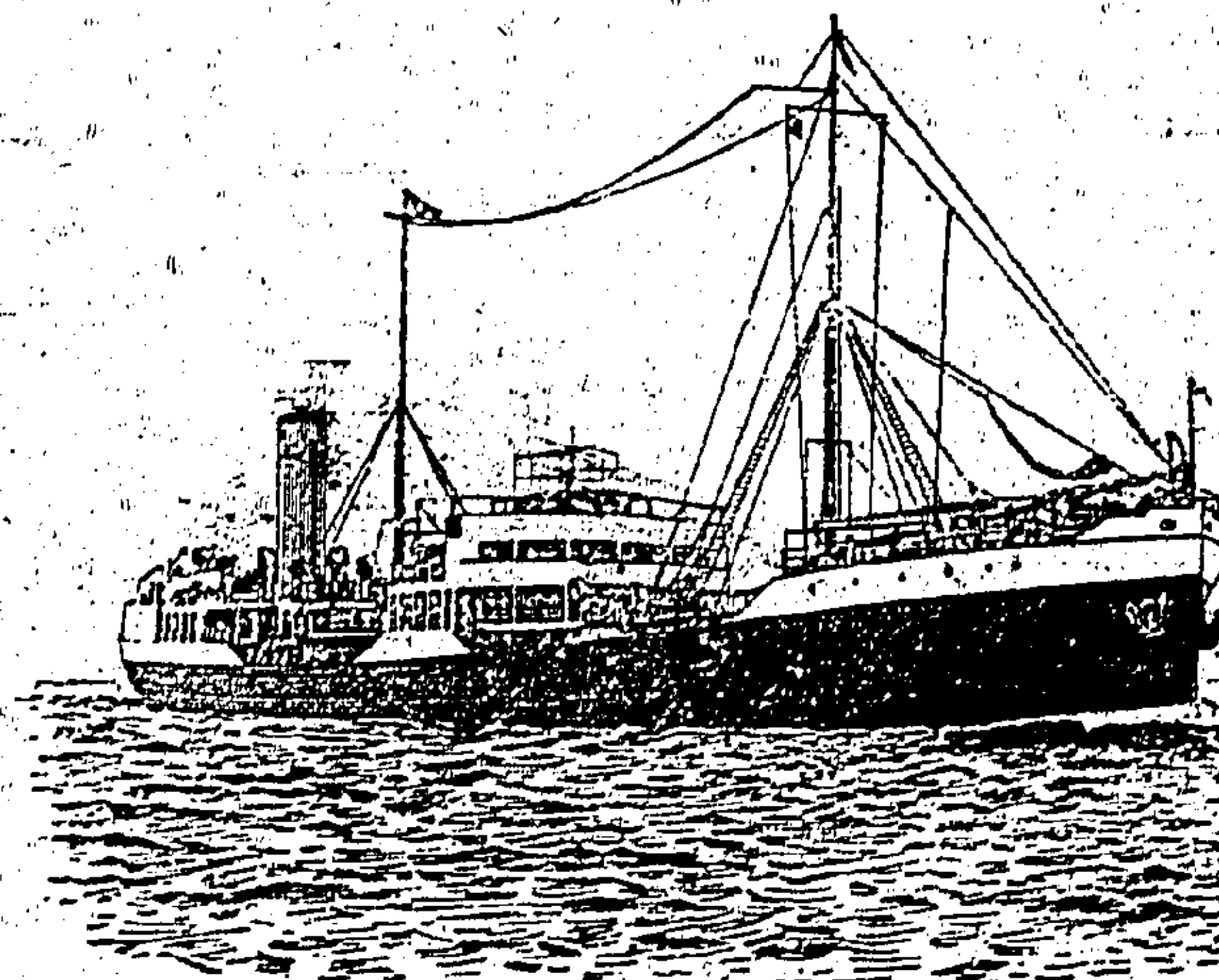
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RAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 15th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 17th July, 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 18th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 18th July, Noon.
SAIGON	"FOOSHING"	Thursday, 19th July, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Thursday, 19th July, Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Friday, 20th July, 8 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 20th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Sunday, 22nd July, Noon.
KOBE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Wednesday, 1st Aug., Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"IUNSANG"	Saturday, 7th Aug., 8 a.m.

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CALCUTTA LINE

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"GLENSANDA"	31st July.	"GLENTARA"	31st July.	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSANE"	18th Aug.	"GLENIFFER"	7th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSHIRE"	27th Aug.	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	11th Aug.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSLOE"	10th Sept.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 12th.

Aphitti, Chinese str., 484 tons, Capt. J. A. de Lemos, from Kwangchowwan, with a general cargo.—Kwang O. & Co.

Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 1,370 tons, Capt. K. Fukui, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Nagano Maru, Japanese str., 3,824 tons, Capt. T. Yamamoto, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Tai Sang, British str., 1,124 tons, Capt. F. E. Lane, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Tsuru Maru, Japanese str., 2,028 tons, Capt. K. Yamashita, from Wakamatsu, with a general cargo.—M.S.K.

Vulcanus, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. P. Philip, from Haiphong.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Wing Castle, British str., 3,333 tons, Capt. R. L. Hughes, from Shanghai and Keelung, with a general cargo.—Doddwell & Co.

July 13th.

Kaga Maru, Japanese str., 3,608 tons, Capt. T. Oyamoto, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Kashima, British str., 3,540 tons, Capt. E. B. Bartlett, O.B.E., from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackenzie & Co.

Kojin Maru, Japanese str., 1,306 tons, Capt. R. Shibuya, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.

Sekou Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Song Giang, French str., from Canton.

Song Hai, French str., from Hong Kong, with a general cargo.—P. A. Lapierre & Co.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Taming, British str., 1,236 tons, Capt. R. Turnbull, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Telemaque, British str., 3,800 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Yatling, British str., from Canton.

Yuan Hong, Chinese str., 1,111 tons, Capt. F. C. Foy, from Hongkong and Singapore, with rice.—Yuen Mow Hong.

CLEARANCES

July 13th.

Aphitti, for K. C. Wan.

Apoc, for Canton.

Chung, for Canton.

Fushiki Maru, for Canton.

Haiphong, for Swatow.

Kashima, for Haiphong.

Kashima, for Shanghai.

Kashima, for Canton.

Nagano Maru, for Singapore.

Nagano Maru, for Newchwang.

Pooler, for K. C. Wan.

Prudhoe, for Hongkong.

Sekou Maru, for Canton.

Tai Sang, for Canton.

Takemaru, for K. C. Wan.

Vulcanus, for Amoy.

Wing Sang, for Manila.

Wing Shik King, for Saigon.

Yatling, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per O.S.K. s.s. *Amakusa Maru*, on July 12th.—Mr. Erickson.

Per s.s. *Tai Sang*, on July 12th.—Comdr. Picard, D'Estabran.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Kashima*, on July 13th.—Capt. J. H. Ferguson.

Per W. Jones, Capt. A. Dockwray, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. E. J. Davis, Mr. W. H. P. Weston, Mr. J. E. Head, Mr. C. J. V. Fayer, Mr. C. S. Hadwick, Mr. T. R. Read, Mr. J. F. A. Merchant, Mr. J. E. Browning, Mr. H. Olsen, Mr. J. R. Huxter, Mrs. J. L. Welch, Dr. W. Black, Mr. R. D. F. Powell, Mr. E. D. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Sayers, Mr. H. H. L. Gumpertz, Mrs. J. F. Spitzky, Miss P. Spitzky, Mr. J. C. S. Farquhar, Mr. F. A. Bolmerman, Mr. C. S. West, Dr. B. Black, Mr. B. M. Church, Mr. C. A. Calkins, Mr. E. W. M. Nico, Mr. C. A. Nicol, Mr. Wagner, Miss Eddings, Misses Dore.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Aki Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 16th.

Amakusa Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 17th.

Amakusa Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 17th.

Chambord (M.M.), due July 17th.

Empress of Canada, due July 15th, 4 p.m.

Empress of Canada, due July 15th, 4 p.m.

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Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2

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*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	First half of November

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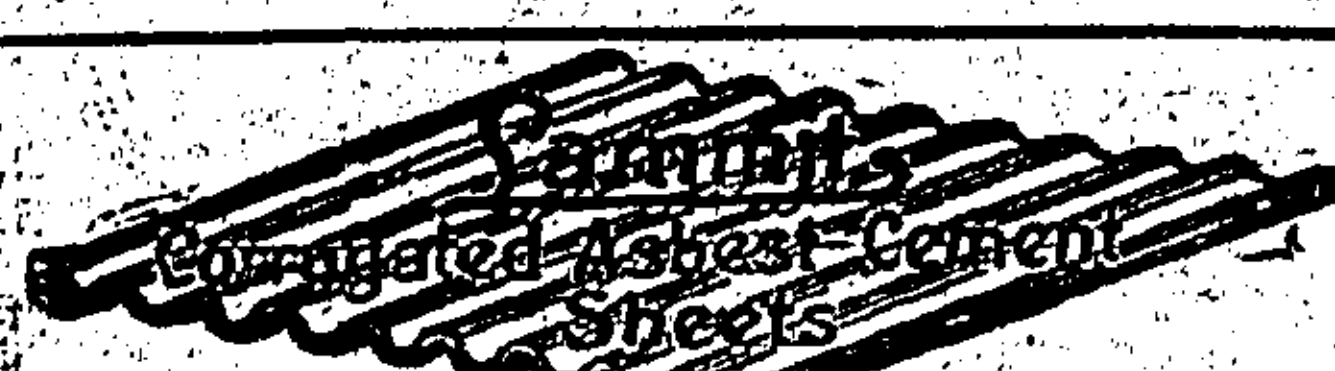
Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	26th July, Calling at Manila
*Schoer	12,300 tons	26th Aug. do.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	—
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	—

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SHIDYUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Sept.

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ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 18th July.
KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU ... First half Aug.

LIEBPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... First half Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th July.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
DELGOA MARU ... Beginning of August.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 27th July.
CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Monday, 30th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Monday, 16th July.

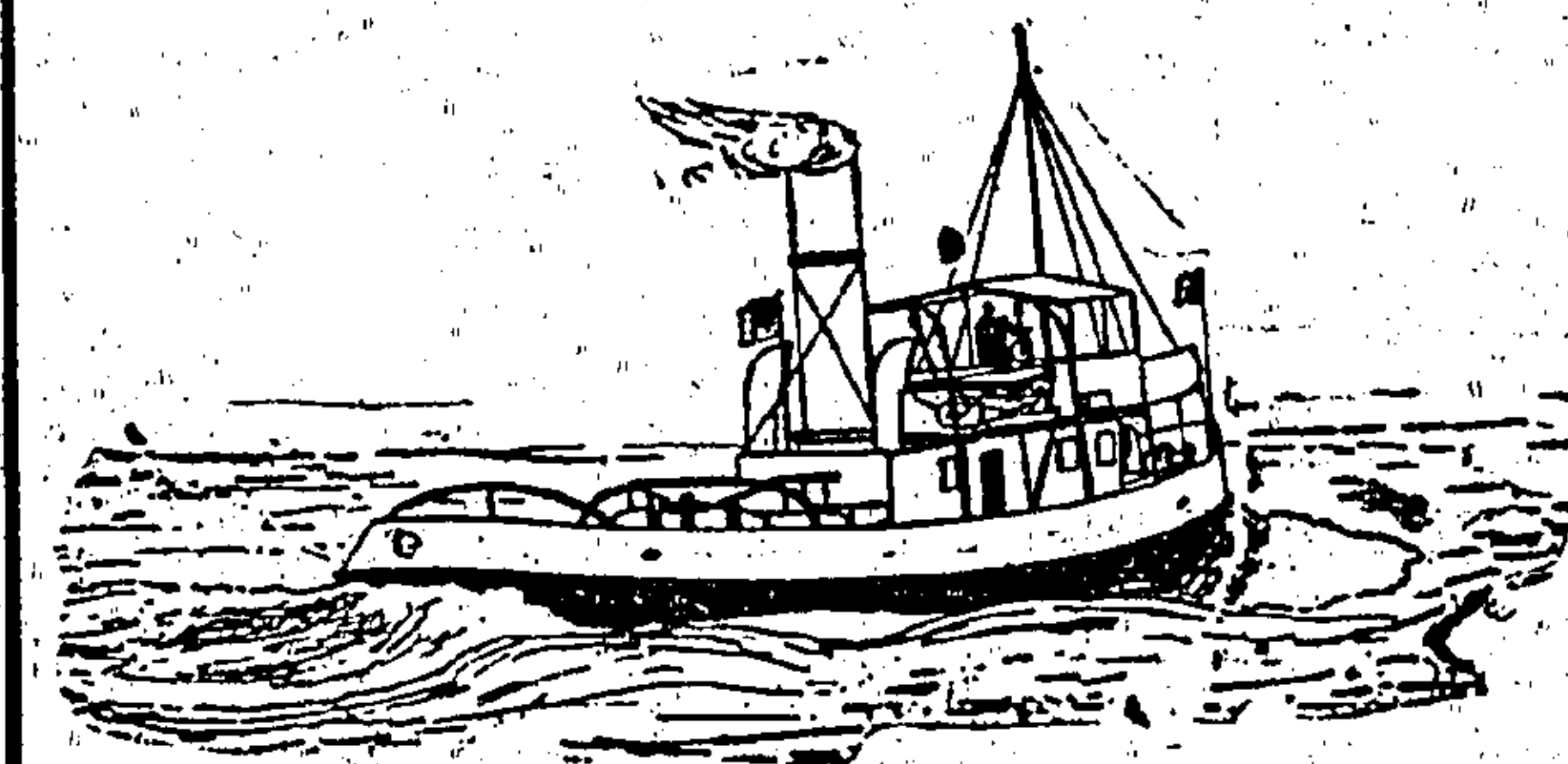
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
WAKASA MARU ... Saturday, 14th July.
SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July.

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